

ABSTRACT

Based on this kind of research was case study in the form of summative evaluative and quantitative methods to evaluate the implementation of SPO "Installation Infusion" and impact evaluation that assesses whether the input, process, and output was in conformity with the SPO and Kepmenkes Standards and their implementation impact desired the nurse and the patient was not going phlebitis, where there were signs: redness, wake the study was cross-sectional study in which only the fever/ heat, pain, swelling, or skin dermaged. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the implementation of SOPs Control of Nosocomial, especially the installation Infusion of Phlebitis Genesis in MawarMerahPutih RSUD Kabupaten Sidoarjo in June 2013 at the nurse put the IV needle, sample was total population and arranged recommendations for the control of nosocomial infections in RSUD Kabupaten Sidoarjo to fit standard. Results of research, recording in book ICN value was very less on April, Active supervision ICN (Nurse Supervisor Infection) in room 100% of respondents said inactive; There was relation SPO implementation with level of education 68,42%, the best was D3 Nurse; There was relation SPO implementation with sex, the best was women, ie 60,87%; There was relation SPO implementation with the length of employment, the best of the length of employment > 2 to < 5 years, ie 76,47%; There was relation SPO implementation with the age, the best was at age > 25 to < 30 years, ie 63,64%; There was relation SPO implementation with Flebitis. SPO was not implementation, ie 100% Flebitis. Incidence of phlebitis research 3,33%; Incidence of phlebitis in January to June 2013 average of 6,58%, above the standard of quality control in RSUD Kabupaten Sidoarjo (2,5%) and Kepmenkes 270/MENKES/III/2007 on Hospital Infection Control Guidelines (standard 2%).

Keywords : Evaluation, ICN, Phlebitis, SPO